



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tionalities which occasionally spurred him on to express views not to be taken seriously. In short, he was one of those persons who for various reasons like to stand on their heads, so to speak, and insist that the rest of the world is wrong side up. All which did him no harm so far as Socrates was concerned—a humorous and a sympathetic soul, as well as a wonderful judge of men. But Xenophon—and unfortunately for Menon Xenophon was often standing by at the time—was not a sympathetic soul. He was a conventional soul and, therefore, easily shocked, especially when he desired it—and in this particular case it is not improbable that he did desire it. At any rate, it is worthy of note that he admired Klearchos almost as extravagantly as Klearchos detested Menon. Then, too, the ‘Attic Bee’—like the plain honey bee, and bees in general—had no keen sense of humour. And, thanks to our pedagogical traditions, the ‘Attic Bee’ has been buzzing in our ears ever since Menon was paradoxical for the sake of remaining in the lime-light.

Of course, all this has been hard on the poor fellow and we sympathize with him. But his fate ought to warn us never to be anything but absolutely literal and truthful in public. At that very moment some one may be lurking among our auditors who is preparing a book with us in it, a book for the use of school children two thousand years hence. As one of Menon’s own distant connections has said, ‘You never can tell!’

KIRBY FLOWER SMITH.

The Oxford English Dictionary: See—Senatory (Volume VIII).
 By HENRY BRADLEY. Th—Thyzle (Volume IX). By
 Sir JAMES A. H. MURRAY. Sleep—Sniggle (Volume IX).
 By W. A. CRAIGIE. Senatory—Several (Volume VIII).
 By HENRY BRADLEY. Oxford, at the Clarendon Press,
 1912.

The past year has seen published four more quarterly Parts of the Oxford Dictionary, containing volumes VIII and IX, as above. The Part issued on January 2, 1912, begins with the noun *See*, seat, chiefly used of a bishop’s *See*, which fills a column and a half. This is followed by the common verb *See*, OE. *sēon* (*seah*, *sāwon* and *sāgon*, *ge-sewen*), which, with its phraseological combinations, fills over fifteen columns, with examples from *Béowulf* on. ‘Three distinct Indogermanic roots of the form **segu* are commonly recognized.’ The form used in gambling, as in poker, is duly registered; see quotations dated 1885,

H. Jones in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX, s. v. *poker*, for literal use, and 1890 *Sat. Rev.* and *Spectator* for metaphorical use. *Seed* and its compounds follow with nearly twelve columns, not omitting the adjective *seedy*, and the obsolete *secge*, surfi, of obscure origin, though perhaps identical with OE. *seċg* as in *ġårseċg*, ocean. Some other common words in this Part, to which reference may be made, are *seek*, *seem*, both personal and impersonal, *seely*, *seemly*, *seer*, *see-saw*, as in whist, with example from Hoyle (1746), *seethe*, *seidlitz*, *seize*, *selah* (Hebrew), supposed to be a musical or liturgical direction of some kind, perhaps indicating pause or rest, which is as near as we can get to a definition, *selcouth*, *seld* and *seldom*, which carry us back to the oldest English. The phrase *seldom or ever* is explained as by confusion of 'seldom if ever' and 'seldom or never'; *seldseen*, *select*, *selenic*, and other terms connected with the moon; *self*, on which we have the note, 'In Goth. and Scandinavian the primary sense (= L. *ipse*) is the only one that exists, and which, with its compounds, fills over fifty colums; *sell* and its phrases, *semantic*, and *semasiology*, both dealing with the meaning of words, and *sematology*; a long article treats *semi*-, which, with its compounds and derivatives, covers *thirty* columns: a few compounds of *semper*-, with *senate* and its derivatives, close this interesting and valuable Part, which, though but a single section, will well repay perusal. The Part for April 1, 1912, Th—Thyze, is of importance for its treatment of the two spirants þ and ð. The former was very frequent, 'being the regular etymological representative of Indo-Eur. *t* initially or after the stressed vowel', the latter being 'a later development (c. 700 in English) from the breath sound between vowels or voiced consonants, as in the parallel *v* and *z* from *f* and *s*', seen in the demonstratives and in the pronouns of the second person singular, the only words in English with initial ð'. In the same group of words in the cognate Teutonic languages þ has passed through ð into *d*, seen also in English *thatch*, *think*, *thing*, *thick*, *thunder*, *three*. Compare in the Ormulum the change of initial þ to *t* by assimilation to a preceding dental (*t. d. s.*). In the Runic alphabet (the so-called *futhorc*, or Scand. a. b. c.), 'the breath spirant had to itself a symbol þ or þ (called *thorn*); but in the earliest known OE. writings in the Roman alphabet this was represented by *th*, the voiced spirant being often represented by *d* (ð) (sometimes by *th*)'. The whole initial article on *Th* deserves careful study by the interested reader. The Greek derivatives from *θάλαμος*, *θάλασσα*, *θαλλός*, etc., and the Hebrew from *tammūz* belong early in this Part; also those from *θάνατος* and its compounds. The article on *Than* deserves notice and especially the construction of the objective instead of the nominative with a personal or relative pronoun, on which the editor remarks, 'This is app. the invariable construction in the case of *than*

whom, which is universally accepted instead of *than who*. With the personal pronouns it is now considered incorrect'.

The phrases under *thank(s)* deserve notice, especially *To can, con, cun (great, little) thank(s)*; so the noun and verb *tharf, thar, Obs. exc. Sc. dial.*, belonging to the class of preterite presents, in which the present tense is an original preterite (cf. *can, dow, dare*, etc.). *That* fills over thirteen columns. *At that* is characterized as orig. U. S., *colloq.* or *slang*, with Bartlett given as authority, and the comment, 'Prob. extended from *dear at that, cheap at that (price)*', although more examples are given from British than American authorities.¹ *The* fills over eleven columns from Beowulf on, the last column treating *the* = "OE. *þé*, originally locative or instrumental case of the demonstrative and relative pronoun *se, séo, þæt*. 'In OE. interchanging with *þý*; see *Thy*, adv.' (column 2, p. 401)",

An instructive article is the one on the personal pronoun *thee*, objective of *thou* [cf. A. J. P. IV 285] and the corresponding verb, also the one on the verb *thee*, OE: *þéon*, to grow, and so to thrive, prosper, as in the asseveration 'so mote I *the*', originally nasalized, but after the loss of the nasal assimilated to the first ablaut series, *i—ai—i—i*; cf. Beowulf 8, *weorð- myndum þah*; it was archaic in the 16th century. *Theft*, from OE. *þeofð*, is an instance of dissimilation. The articles on *their, theirs*, with the midland and southern dialectic *theirn*, analogous to *ourn, yourn, hisn, hern*, deserve attention; so *them* from the Ormulum *þezm* on; *themselves* appeared c. 1500 and became the standard form c. 1540. *Then, than*, with their collateral forms, and *thenne, then*, are found from 900 on, and the Corpus glossary, c. 725, has the form *þanan*, seen in Beowulf as *þanon*. The compounds and derivatives from *θεός* are many, but *theodolite* is marked 'origin unknown'. *Theodicy* is well known from Leibnitz (1710), but add an American work with similar title by the late Albert Taylor Bledsoe. *Theology* is divided into dogmatic, natural, and pastoral, and an example from Hallam, 1837, Eng. Lit., gives Peter Lombard as 'the founder of systematic theology in the twelfth century'. An example of the use of the word from Gower (1390) defines it as 'metaphysics', and is followed by a note on *θεολογία*, wherein we are told that 'in the 12th c. (1121-40) Abelard applied the term to a philosophical treatment of the doctrines of the Christian religion'. We find *Theophilanthropy* applied to the deistic system of the theophilanthropists, 'adopted in France as a substitute for Roman Catholicism. It died out c. 1801-2'. *There* and its compounds fill over fifteen columns. The compounds of *θερμός* add many more words to our vocabulary, and *θησαυρός* and its derivatives continue our indebtedness to the Greek language, which is increased somewhat by the

¹ Comp. A. J. P. XVIII 129, and add: William Morris, *Stories of the Kings of Norway*. Beibl. zur Anglia, Sept., 1902. B. L. G.

derivatives from *þāp* with its compounds. *These* and later *those* are instructive articles on the demonstrative pronouns and well deserving of careful study, but would take more time and space than can be spared for their consideration; so with the personal pronoun *they*. *Thill* may be considered obsolete by some, but it is still heard in America.

Think, from OE. *þync(e)an*, *þūhte*, *ge-þūht*, marked 'Obs. exc. in *methinks*', and *Think*, from *þenc(e)an*, *þohte*, *geþoht*, are each treated fully, the first in two columns and the second in seven, showing that the latter is much more common in English; it is recognized as a substantive, and is marked *dial.* or *collog.* *Thir* is *dem. pron.* and *adj.*, tho' marked *Sc.* and *north. dial.* The editor says that 'the earliest evidence is that of Cursor Mundi and the northern works of 1300-1350, in which *pās* and *pā* appear as plural of *that*, and *thir* (in various spellings) is the established plural of *this*, = southern *thēs*, midland *thise*, *those*'. (See note at end of the article.)

The demonstrative pronoun and adjective *This*, plural *These*, fills five columns, including the adverb *this*, the instrumental case of the demonstrative pronoun. *Tho*, the demonstrative pronoun and adjective, once so common, is now obsolete. As early as 1300 it began to be supplanted in the north by *pās*, and later in the south by *pōs*, which finally took its place in standard English as *those*, q. v. Including the adv. (conj.) marked 'Obs. exc. *dial.*', it fills over two columns.

Thon, *dem. pron.* and *a., dial.*, is explained as 'app. a comparatively recent alteration of *yon*, the initial consonant being assimilated to *this* and *that*', and a note adds 'used in Scotland, Ulster and the four northern English counties. Written examples not found before 1800; app. not in Ramsay nor in Burns'. The attempted introduction a few years ago of *Thon* as a pronoun of neutral gender, to avoid the repetition of *he* and *she*, is not noticed, showing that it did not last long enough to get into the Dictionary, for certainly it would have been taken into this *omnium gatherum* of possible forms.

It should not be omitted that under *This* (p. 322, col. 3 *ad init.*, first example), we have of date ?670, *Bewcastle Column* in OE. Texts, 124, *þis sizþeen þun setton*, the oldest example, 130 years before Beowulf, which is dated 800. Reference may be made here to Professor Cook's very recent monograph on 'The Date of the Ruthwell and Bewcastle Crosses', Yale University Press, 1912, beautifully illustrated with many photographs. The article *Thorough* and its compounds *thou*, *though*, *thought*, *thrall*, *thrash*, *thresh*, *thread* and its compounds, *threap*, *threat*, *three* and its compounds, *θρῆνος*, threnody, with the first example from the *Phoenix and Turtle*, so-called Shakespeare, *throat*, *thrill*, *throne*, *throng*, *through* and its compounds, *throw* and its many combinations, *thrush*, *thrust*, *thumb*, with its excrescent *b* after *m*, found as early as c 1290, *thunder* and its compounds—all in-

teresting and instructive. The earliest example given of *Thyes-tean* is from *Paradise Lost*. Of *thysself* we have the note that from 13th c. *þi, þy, thy*, poss. adj., took the place of the pers. pron. *thee, self* being treated as a sb.

The double section dated July 1, 1912, contains the words Sleep—Sniggle, many of which, beginning with Sl- and Sm-, are apparently of Flemish, Dutch, or Low German origin, and some of those beginning with Sl- and Sn- are of Scandinavian origin; Old French and Greek have contributed a few, and Scotch Gaelic has supplied *Slogan*. '*To sleep like a top*' is first found in Congreve's *Old Bachelor* (1693), and it alternates with 'like the dead' in Byron's *Don Juan*. *Slogan*, spelt *slogorne*, etc., is found in Douglas's *Aeneid*, but it was used by the Scottish Highlanders, or by the native Irish, with a personal surname or place-name. J. R. Randall supplies 'and sing thy dauntless slogan song, Maryland'. Passing over many words, we find Slough (slau), as in Bunyan's 'Slough of Despond', and Slough (slof), the cast-off skin of a snake, etc. Under *slow* we have Tindale's *slow-bellies*, followed in A. V., but for which the Rheims version has 'slothful bellies' and the R. V. 'idle gluttons'. 'Rebuke them sharply, saith St. Paul of those slow-belly Cretians'. The spelling *sluice* is late (18th c.) from *sclose*, *seuss*, Latin *exclusa*. *Slum*, *slums*, orig. a room, is Obs. in that sense; then a street, alley, court, as now, and as verb to 'slum' or 'scamp' work, then to frequent slums, or to visit them for charitable purposes, the common modern use, so frequent in *to go (a)slumming*. *Sling-shot* and *slung-shot* are both marked 'U. S.', but I do not doubt that the weapon may be found 'across the water'. *Slump*, while marked 'chiefly dial. and U. S.', has its examples, when used of stocks, values, etc., from British newspapers. *Smack*, in one sense, is marked 'U. S.', and defined as 'a fishing vessel having a well in which fish may be kept alive', but certainly an older example than 1891 might have been found. It has been in familiar American use for many decades. *Small* fills a dozen columns, and *small-arms* has examples from 1710. *Small-clothes* is defined 'breeches' and ante-dates 1800. *Smart*, in the sense of considerable, is marked 'chiefly dial. and U. S.', and in that of clever 'chiefly U. S.' *Smear-case*¹ is marked 'U. S.' and traced to German and Dutch origin, although it is also defined 'otherwise called cottage-cheese', for which *curds* is a common equivalent.

The Part issued October 1, 1912, *Senatory—Several*, contains some very important words, most of which are of Latin etymology, directly or through French, and some of which are ultimately of Greek origin. It contains also words from Italian, Arabic, Persian, Turkish and the Indian languages, the most common of which is *Sepoy*. A large proportion of the words

¹ It is cited in Webster's Dictionary of 1828.—B. L. G.

is remarkable for the diversity of their sources, as, for example, 'the derivatives of the Latin *sentire* (which occupy fifteen pages)'. Many have undergone changes of meaning which 'are of no little significance for the history of thought', and others 'are in various ways instructive'. Biblical Hebrew supplies *seraph*, *seraphim*, and Obs. *seraphin*. (See note on these words.) *Seraphins* and *Seraphims* once existed as plurals, but are now rare. *Send* and its combinations fill ten columns. *Send-off* is marked 'Originally U. S.', and the first example is from Mark Twain's *Roughing It*, dated 1872, although the example given is from 1900. 'One of the boys has passed in his checks, and we want to give him a good send-off'.¹ *Senior* is defined in school and college use: 'In U. S. a student in his fourth year'. The Dictionary is evidently much indebted to U. S. for additions to its vocabulary. *Sennight* supplies examples from the *Elene* (c. 1000) on to Holland's *Pliny*, 1601. *Sensation* supplies many terms, and here, too, 'U. S.' appears in 'a sensational journal or journalist'. *Sense* fills eight columns, and as a verb = understand, comprehend, grasp, 'take in'; it is marked 'chiefly U. S. and *dial.*'; its derivatives are many. The four books (or the book) of the sentences is the term applied to Peter Lombard's 'compilation of the opinions of the fathers on questions of Christian doctrine', *q. v.* *Senwy*, the mustard-plant, tho' now marked 'Obs.', was in use, in its various forms, from 13th to 18th cent., and carries us back to Greek *σίναμι*, 'pop. *L. sinapatium*.'

The fabulous story of the origin of the term *Septuagint* is dismissed, as might have been expected.

Seraph is explained as a back-formation from the plural *Seraphim*, *Seraphin* (on the analogy of *cherubim*, *in*, and *cherub*). (Perh. first used by Milton.) 'See *Seraphim*.'

Sergeant, *serjeant*, fill five columns, and, with derivatives, seven all together. 'Down to the 17th c. the forms were used indiscriminately'. Now *serjeant* is applied to the legal profession, and *sergeant* in other senses. The ordinary military title is that of the non-commissioned officer next above the corporal, but see the article for the term *sergeant-major*.

The verb *serve* fills fifteen columns, and the noun *service* eleven, but 'the article on the verb *set* is the longest in the Dictionary, this verb having a greater variety of senses and idiomatic applications than any other word in the language'; it fills over sixty columns.

The dog, setter, as the name of a special breed, has three varieties, English, Irish and Gordon setters. 'The name was formerly applied to a kind of spaniel'. The quotation from Darwin's *Origin of Species* (1859) says: 'Some authorities are convinced that the *setter* is directly derived from the spaniel'.

¹ *Send-off* is given as an equivalent of *envoi* in Funk. B. L. G.

I may quote, in conclusion, certain combinations of the word *seven*, occasionally found, and sometimes requiring explanation. First, the *seven bishops*, i. e., Archbishop Sancroft and Bishops Ken, Lake, Lloyd, Trelawney, Turner and White, who, in 1688, protested against the Declaration of Indulgence of James II; *seven champions*, i. e., the national saints of England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, France, Spain and Italy, viz: George, Andrew, David, Patrick, Denys, James and Anthony; *seven sisters*, i. e., the Pleiades, or *seven stars*; *seven sleepers*, seven youths of Ephesus said to have hidden in a cave during the Decian persecution and to have slept there for several hundred years, on which we have a quotation from Milton (1641): 'The seven sleepers, that slept . . . three hundred seaventy and two years'; *seven stars*, defined as a. The Pleiades; b. ? The planets; c. The Great Bear; and under *seven sisters*, seven cannon, resembling each other in size and make, cast by Robert Borthwick and used at the battle of Flodden.

JAMES M. GARNETT.